

(+2) **INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER
THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)**

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] [Bar Code]
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date (10) International Publication Number
September 23, 2004 (09/23/2004) PCT WO 2004/081388 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **F15B 1/24, 15/28**

(21) International Application No.: PCT/EP2004/000335

(22) International Filing Date: Jan. 17, 2004 (01/17/2004)

(25) Language in which the international application was
originally filed: German

(26) Language in which the international application is
published: German

(30) Priority Data:
103 10 428.3 March 11, 2003 (03/11/2003) DE

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(81) Designated States (unless indicated otherwise, for
each available type of national protective right): AE,
AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW,
BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK,
DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TY, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN,
YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

[continued on next page]

(54) Title: **49090**

Patent Application

of

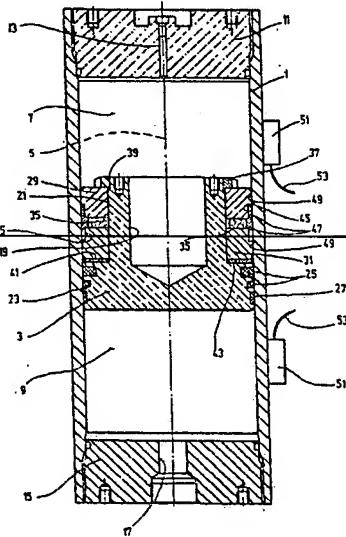
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for

PISTON-TYPE ACCUMULATOR

(54) Title: PISTON-TYPE ACCUMULATOR

(54) Bezeichnung: KOLBENSPEICHER



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(57) Abstract: A piston-type accumulator comprises: a) an accumulator housing provided in the form of a cylinder tube (1) made of magnetizable material, which defines an axial direction of the housing; b) a piston (3), which can be axially displaced over a stroke path inside the cylinder tube (1) and which forms a moving separating element that, inside the accumulator housing, separates two working spaces (7 and 9) from one another; c) a magnet arrangement (29, 31, 35), which is placed on the piston (3) and which generates a field on the wall of the cylinder tube (1), and; d) a magnetic field sensor device, which is located on the exterior of the cylinder tube (1) and which has at least one Hall sensor (51). Said Hall sensor is mounted on the exterior of the cylinder tube (1) and responds to the field generated by the magnet arrangement (29, 31, 35) on the piston (3) in order to determine the position of the piston (3) along the stroke path.

(57) Zusammenfassung: Ein Kolbenspeicher weist auf: a) ein Speichergehäuse in Form eines Zylinderrohres (1) aus magnetisierbarem Werkstoff, das eine Axialrichtung des Gehäuses definiert, b) einen Kolben (3), der im Zylinderrohr (1) über einen Hubweg axial bewegbar ist und ein bewegliches Trennelement bildet, das im Speichergehäuse zwei Arbeitsräume (7 und 9) voneinander trennt, c) einen am Kolben (3) angeordneten, ein Feld an der Wand des Zylinderrohres (1) erzeugende Magnetenordnung (29,31,35) und d) eine an der Außenseite des Zylinderrohres (1) befindliche Magnetsfeldsensoreinrichtung, die mindestens einen Hall-Sensor (51) aufweist, der an der Außenseite des Zylinderrohres (1) angeordnet ist und der auf das von der Magnetenordnung (29,31,35) am Kolben (3) erzeugte Feld anspricht, um die Position des Kolbens (3) entlang des Hubweges zu ermitteln.

WO 2004/081388 A1

[Bar Code]

(84) Designated States (unless indicated otherwise, for each available type of regional protective law):
ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European Patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, QQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

With International Search Report.

Reference is made for an explanation of the two-letter codes and the other abbreviations to the Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations in the front section of each regular PCT Gazette edition.

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Piston Type Accumulator

Field of Invention

The present invention relates to piston-type accumulators such as are provided, among other things, in conjunction with hydraulic assemblies for ~~the purpose of~~ holding specific volumes of a pressurized fluid (such as a hydraulic medium) and supplying the pressurized fluid to this assembly when required. Hydropneumatic (gas-impinged) accumulators are used nowadays in most hydraulic assemblies, ~~the~~. The movable separating element inside the accumulator housing separating separates a fluid space as one operating space from a gas storage space as the other operating space. Nitrogen gas is regularly employed as the operating gas, ~~while the~~. The piston forming the gas-tight separating element to a great extent allows separation of gas supply space from fluid space.

Background of the Invention

The fluid component communicates with the hydraulic circulation of the assembly so that the accumulator receives fluid as the pressure rises and the gas is compressed. When the pressure drops, the compressed gas expands and forces the pressurized fluid stored back into the hydraulic circulation. The changes in the volume of gas supply space and liquid supply space result in aan appropriate axial movement of the piston inside the accumulator housing.

A prerequisite for flawless behavior of piston-type accumulators is that the gas charging pressure prevailing in the gas supply space has a value adapted to the level of pressure of the fluid component, so that the piston is in a suitable position inside the cylinder housing ~~so that the~~. The

piston may execute the operating movements required in the axial direction between the end positions in the accumulator housing.

Summary of the Invention

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~~In view of the foregoing the~~An object of the present invention is to ~~create~~provide a piston-type accumulator ~~which makes it possible to fix the amount~~permitting fixing the amounts of the volumes of the operating ~~space~~spaces during operation and accordingly to determine the position of the piston by simple means.

~~It is claimed for the invention that this~~This object is attained according to the present invention by means of a piston-type accumulator ~~which has features (a) to (d) as indicated in Claim 1.~~

~~Consequently, the piston-type accumulator claimed for the invention permits~~permitting contact-free indication through the wall of the accumulator housing of the position of the piston, so that simple and reliable monitoring of the operating state of the accumulator during operation is possible.

~~In that, as claimed for~~For the invention, at least one, and preferably two, Hall sensors are provided as magnetic field sensors which respond to changes in the field ~~which result~~resulting from piston movements, ~~an~~An electric signal is made available for indication of the piston position, ~~this~~This arrangement creates advantageous options for configuration of the position display, for example, in the form of a signal-controlled optical and/or acoustic display, optionally also in the form of a remote display.

In advantageous exemplary embodiments the piston is made of a non-magnetizable material ~~and the~~. The magnet configuration has a plurality of permanent magnets ~~which are~~ mounted at a radial distance from the circumference of the piston in a row concentric with the longitudinal

axis of the piston, with reciprocal polarity so that their polar axes extend in parallel with the longitudinal axis.

With the polar axes in such a position, introduction of the magnetic flux into the wall of the cylindrical tube ~~consisting~~ formed of a magnetizable material results in a field line pattern such that a high proportion of the field lines extends longitudinally. Piston movements in one or the other

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axial direction consequently result in significant signal changes caused by the Hall effect as a result of approach to one or the other Hall sensor.

In one especially advantageous exemplary embodiment, the permanent magnets are retained on the piston between ring elements of magnetizable material which adjoin the pole ends of the permanent magnets. These ring elements of magnetizable material may be configured so that parts of their circumferential areas are moved into the proximity of the interior wall of the cylindrical tube and form pole shoes for introduction of magnetic flux into the wall of the cylindrical tube.

~~The invention is described in detail in what follows with reference to an exemplary embodiment illustrated in the drawing, in which~~ Other objects, advantages and salient features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, which, taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, discloses a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Referring to the drawings which form a part of this disclosure:

FIG. 1 ~~presents~~ is a simplified diagram of a longitudinal side elevational view in section of an exemplary embodiment of the a piston-type accumulator claimed for the according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal side elevational view in section on a somewhat larger scale exclusively of the piston of the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is a top view on the same scale as that of FIG. 2 of one of the two ring elements positioned atopon the piston of the exemplary embodiment and forming a pole shoe of the magnetic configuration on the piston side of the embodiment of FIG. 1.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The accumulator housing of the exemplary embodiment shown in the ~~drawings~~ drawings of the piston-type accumulator claimed for according to the present invention has a cylindrical tube 1 of a magnetizable material such as a steel alloy. There is in the cylindrical tube 1, a piston 3 of a non-magnetizable material (special steel) or an aluminum alloy or the like is provided. This ~~tube-piston~~ may be moved back and forth in the axial

direction, which is represented by a longitudinal axis 5. The piston 3 acts as movable separating element between two operating spaces present in the cylindrical tube 1, in the exemplary embodiment a gas storage space 7 and a hydraulic fluid space 9.

The cylindrical tube 1 is closed off on the end closing off the gas storage space 7 by a threaded cylinder cover 11. A gas channel 13, to which a gas valve or a charging fitting (neither of which is shown) may be connected, extends through cover 11 into the cylindrical tube 1. Similarly, the cylindrical tube 1 is closed off on the end associated with the fluid space 9 by a threaded cover 15, which has a central fluid passage 17.

The piston 3 has a trough-like depression 19 which is concentric with the axis 5 and is open on the end of the piston facing the gas storage space 7 so that it increases the volume of the gas storage space 7. On the end of the side of the piston having the open end of the depression 19, the piston 3 has a circumferential section 21 which extends opposite an adjoining circumferential section 23 to the end of the piston facing the fluid space 9 and which is of a smaller exterior diameter. The exterior diameter of this circumferential section 23 is adapted to the interior diameter of the cylindrical tube 1 so that it fits on the inside of the cylindrical tube 1 so as to be gas-tight. For this purpose, the circumferential section 23 has circumferential annular grooves in which piston seals 25 and a piston guide strip 27 (all of a design customary in piston-type accumulators) are seated.

Ring elements 29 and 31, both of which are made of a magnetizable material, are present on the circumferential section 21 of reduced exterior diameter of the piston 3. A top view is presented in FIG. 3 of ~~the~~the bottom ring element 31 shown in FIGs. 1 and 2 ~~as being at the bottom. As is to be seen in.~~ In FIG. 2, the upper side of the ring element 31 has a series of depressions 33 (not all of which are shown in FIG. 3) extending concentrically over the circumference of the ring element 31; ~~these.~~ These depressions 33 are in the form of circular depressions of small depth arranged at regular

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angular distances over the entire circumference, ~~depressions 33 being provided in the exemplary embodiment 22 illustrated.~~ Each of the recesses formed by the depressions 33 serves as seating for a cylindrical permanent magnet element 35 ~~the.~~ The polar axes of ~~which~~ magnet elements 35 extend in parallel with the longitudinal axis 5 ~~and the.~~ The end polar surface of ~~which~~ each magnet element adjoins the bottom of the ~~depressions~~ respective depression 33.

The upper ring element 29, shown in the illustrations ~~to be above and,~~ is configured to be a mirror image of ring element 31, ~~also and~~ has corresponding depressions 33 ~~which form~~ forming the ~~seat~~ seats of the opposite polar end surfaces of the permanent magnet elements 35.

Consequently, the row of magnet elements is mounted between the ring elements 29 and 31. A threaded ring 37 ~~which~~ is screwed onto an exterior threading 39 on the adjacent end of the piston, and holds the ring elements 29 and 31 in contact with the magnet elements 35 and in contact with a sealing element 41, ~~which~~. Sealing element 41 is inserted between lower ring element 31 and a shoulder surface 43 ~~which forms~~forming a planar surface on the transitional area between the circumferential sections 21 and 23 of the piston 3. The sealing element 41 secures the magnet and pole shoe configuration in the event of any impact of the piston 3 on the bottom of the piston housing (not shown in detail).

As is to be seen in FIGs. 1 and 2, the ring elements 29 and 31 have, in their circumferential area ~~3545~~ adjoining the magnet elements, an exterior diameter ~~which creates~~creating a radial spacing from the cylindrical tube 1 so that a free space is formed for receiving non-magnetizable guide and sealing elements 47 (see FIG. 2). In its circumferential area 49 more remote from the magnet elements 35 the exterior diameter of the ring elements 29 and 31 approximates the interior diameter of the cylindrical tube 1. In this configuration, the ring elements 29 and 31 form pole shoes for introduction of the magnetic flux into the wall of the cylindrical tube 1 by way of the circumferential areas 49 approximating it.

As is ~~to be seen~~shown in FIG. 1, two Hall sensors 51 are mounted on the exterior of the cylindrical tube 1; ~~these~~. These sensors 51 respond to changes in the magnetic field which occur as the piston 3 moves along the path of its stroke in the cylindrical tube 1. As is indicated by the connecting cables 53

of the Hall sensors 51 ~~designated as 53 in FIG. 1~~, these sensors 51 are mounted on the cylindrical tube 1 so as to be opposite in orientation, ~~so that approach to.~~ As the piston 3 ~~3~~ approaches in its upper end position and its lower end position, ~~this a~~ corresponding to strengthening of the magnetic field in each instance occurs with different polarity of the field lines on the respective Hall sensor 51, ~~in.~~ In each

instance, the occurrence results in a positive increase in the Hall voltage signal. As ~~is also to be seen~~ ~~shown~~ in FIG. 1, the Hall sensors 51 are mounted at an axial distance from each other such that one Hall sensor 51 is within the area in which the magnet elements 35 are in one end position of the piston 3, while the other Hall sensor 51, having been displaced ~~to~~toward the other end of the cylindrical tube 1, is within an area in which the magnet elements 35 of the piston 3 are in the other end position of the latterpiston.

~~Of course, the~~The Hall voltages generated by the Hall sensors 51 and identifying the position of the piston 3 may be processed by any suitable method in order to obtain indication of the position of the piston 3. Introduction of the magnetic flux of the magnet elements 35 into the wall of the cylindrical tube 1 by way of the ring elements 29 and 31 functioning as pole shoes yield significant signal values based on the Hall effect. ~~It is to be seen, of course, that the~~The excitation selected for the flux by ~~way of~~ the ring elements 29 and 31 functioning as pole shoes need be only great enough to obtain adequate signal values. ~~In order to~~To prevent occurrences of stronger, possibly disruptive, magnetic force effects resulting from the magnetic flux between the magnet configuration on the piston 3 and the cylindrical tube 1, reduction of excitation to values sufficient for display purposes may be provided, for example, by providing a small air gap between the circumferential areas 49 and the cylindrical tube 1 or by introducing between circumferential areas 49 and cylindrical tube 1 a thin wall of piston guide means of a non-magnetizable material.

In a modified embodiment of the piston-type piston-type accumulator ~~claimed for the~~according to the present invention, the possibility also exists of omitting the depressions 33; ~~the~~The two ring elements 29 and 31 are then configured to be level on their sides facing each other, ~~the~~The magnet elements 35, configured

to be cylindrical, then ~~extending~~extend axially between the two planar surfaces of the ring elements 29 and 31 at radial distances from each other. The respective configuration is essentially

reproduced as shown by in the top view in FIG. 3 if the upper side of the cylindrical magnet elements 35 ~~be~~are assumed in place of the depressions 33.

Only one Hall sensor 51 for monitoring position or determining the piston 3 may also be provided in place of the two Hall sensors shown in FIG. 1. Depending on the function assigned, more than two Hall sensors 51 may also monitor the respective displaced position of the piston 3 and forward ~~its~~signals to appropriate evaluating electronics. Consequently, the solution ~~claimed~~for the ~~of the~~present invention also ~~makes possible~~permits monitoring of the end position of the piston 3 by the two Hall sensors 51 as illustrated in FIG. 1.

Claims

1.

While one embodiment has been chosen to illustrate the invention, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed:

PISTON-TYPE ACCUMULATORAbstract of the Disclosure

A piston-type accumulator having

{has: a) an accumulator housing in the form of a cylindrical tube (1) made of a magnetizable material, which defines an axial direction of the housing;

{; b) a piston (3), which may can be moved axially along displaced over a stroke path in inside the cylindrical tube (1) -and which forms a movable moving separating element which separates two operating spaces (7, 9) from each other in that, inside the accumulator housing;

{, separates two working spaces (7 and 9) from one another; c) a magnet configuration arrangement (29, 31, 35) mounted, placed on the piston (3) and generating a field on the wall of the cylindrical tube (1), and

{; d) a magnet magnetic field sensor system positioned device located on the exterior of the cylindrical tube (1) and having at least one Hall sensor (51) which. The Hall sensor is mounted on the exterior of the cylindrical tube (1) and which responds to the field generated by the magnet configuration arrangement (29, 31, 35) on the piston (3) in order to determine the position of the piston (3) along the stroke path.

2. A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 1, wherein two Hall sensors (51) are mounted on the exterior of the cylindrical tube (1) at an axial distance from each other.

3. A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 1 or 2, wherein the piston (3) is in the form of a non-magnetizable material and wherein the magnet configuration has a plurality of permanent magnets (35) which are mounted at a radial distance from the

~~circumference of the piston (3) in a row concentric with the longitudinal axis (5) of the piston (3) and with the same polarity relative to each other so that their polar axes extend in parallel with the longitudinal axis (5).~~

4. ~~A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 3, wherein the row of permanent magnets is in the form of circular cylindrical magnet elements (35) with polar axis extending along the axis of the cylinder, such magnet elements (35) being mounted so as to be at the same angular distances from each other around the circumference of the piston (3).~~
5. ~~A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 4, wherein the magnet elements (35) are retained between ring elements (29, 31) of magnetizable material adjoining their polar end surfaces, which ring elements (29, 31) surround the piston (3) in a circumferential section (21) which is of a diameter smaller than that of the circumferential section (23) guided on the interior wall of the cylindrical tube (1).~~
6. ~~A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 5, wherein the ring elements (29, 31) have, in their circumferential area (45) adjoining the magnet elements (35), an exterior diameter forming a radial spacing from the cylindrical tube (1) and, in the circumferential area (49) more remote from the magnet elements (49), an exterior diameter approximating that of the cylindrical tube (1) by which the ring elements (29, 31) form pole shoes for introduction of magnetic flux into the wall of the cylindrical tube (1).~~
7. ~~A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 6, wherein the piston (3) forms, in the area of transition between the circumferential section (23) guided on the cylindrical tube (1) and the circumferential section (21) smaller in diameter than that of the circumferential section 23, a shoulder surface (43) as contact surface for a sealing element (41) with which the shoulder surface (43) of the opposite side of the adjacent ring element (31) is in contact.~~

8. A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 7, *wherein the ring elements (29, 31) are held together and in contact with the sealing element (41) by a threaded ring (37) which is screwed onto an exterior threading (39) on the circumferential section (21), of smaller diameter, of the piston (3).*
9. A piston-type accumulator as specified in one of claims 1 to 8, *wherein the Hall sensors (51) are mounted on the cylindrical tube (1) in axial positions which correspond to a given position of the piston (3) or to the other given position of the piston (3) in movement of such piston (3) over the total stroke path.*
10. A piston-type accumulator as specified in claim 9, *wherein the respective specific position corresponds to the possible end positions of the piston (3).*

